

showing that she is likely to succeed on the merits of her claims and obtain a reversal in her favor on appeal. See Michigan Coalition of Radioactive Material Users, Inc. v. Griepentrog, 945 F.2d 150, 153 (6th Cir. 1991). This factor weighs heavily against granting the instant motion.

Plaintiff also alleges she will be irreparably harmed if an injunction pending appeal is not entered. However, Plaintiff has qualified as a write-in candidate for Senate District 22 and she has been campaigning for the seat as a write-in candidate. Admittedly, this is a difficult task when Plaintiff's opponent's name, Defendant Barnes, appears on the printed ballot and the voters have to personally "write in" Plaintiff's name on the ballot. This will prejudice Plaintiff's chance in the election and result in harm to her. If Plaintiff ultimately prevails on appeal, it is possible she could obtain the alternative relief she requested in this case--a special election for Senate District 22 where her name will appear on the ballot as the Democratic nominee for the office.

On the other hand, if an injunction pending appeal is granted, Defendants, especially Defendant Barnes, will be substantially injured. The name of Defendant Tim Barnes appears on the ballot as the Democratic nominee for Senate District 22. Granting a mandatory injunction pending appeal in Plaintiff's favor would require the Court to order state election officials to remove Defendant Barnes' name from the ballot and insert Plaintiff's name. At this late date he cannot qualify to run as a write-in candidate and he would be completely removed from the electoral process. The Tennessee Democratic Party and State Primary Board would also be irreparably harmed because an injunction would likely infringe on the party's First Amendment right to choose its own candidate for the general election. See California Democratic Party v. Jones, 530 U.S. 567, 575 (2000).

Another important concern is that absentee voting and early voting for Senate District 22, as well as for other local, state and federal offices, have already begun in the affected counties. Final preparations are underway for the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 4, 2008. Requiring Defendant state election officials to reprint ballots and/or reprogram voting machines to change the name of the Democratic candidate in Senate District 22 and requiring election officials to formulate a process to allow those who have already voted to cast their votes again on a new ballot would inject chaos into the electoral process. Disputes undoubtedly would arise concerning the votes cast a second time on different ballots.

While the public certainly has strong interests in the results of the primary and general elections in Senate District 22, the manner in which the Democratic candidate was chosen, and the ultimate outcome of Plaintiff's lawsuit, the public also has a compelling interest in the orderly administration of the general election, which determines political races for public offices beyond this particular race. Balancing all of the applicable factors, the Court finds that an injunction pending appeal should not be granted.

Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion For Injunction Pending Appeal (Docket Entry No. 57) is hereby DENIED.

It is so ORDERED.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert L. Echols", is written over a horizontal line.

ROBERT L. ECHOLS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE